

PRETTY LINGERIE NECKWEAR

THE NEW COLLARS AND TIES ESPECIALLY DAINTY.

Irish Lace Seen in Many of the More Expensive Parisian Fancy Neck Collars—Ties That Please New Yorkers—Linen and Silk—The Laundry Problem.

There was a mighty giving of neckwear this Christmas, not only along the time honored line of neckties for men but between women as well, for the dainty collars, ties, rashes, etc., which are now offered for women's wear made most attractive and satisfactory presents.

To be sure, at their best they were by no means inexpensive, but the giver had the satisfaction of knowing that the other woman would realize the value of the gift, since every true woman has yearned over the charming lingerie and lace trifles, even if she hasn't been extravagant enough to indulge freely in them.

And, too, not all of the pretty neckwear is ruinously expensive. Any hand embroidered collar necessarily costs more than a plain or machine embroidered linen collar, but there are some very effective things of the kind that do call for extravagant investment.

The striped linen collars in white and color with embroidered scalloped edges and embroidered dots of the color, accompanied by little bows of the same linen embroidered to match the collar, are a case in point and are particularly chic, though not extremely high in price. Some of these striped collars are elaborated by the introduction of little motifs in real Irish lace, but on the whole the collar and tie of this type is smarter in the simpler form.

Irish lace plays a considerable part in many of the more expensive collars and bows or rashes, and there is a decided liking for collars whose turnover part is composed wholly of real Irish lace, or baby Irish net with small motifs of heavier design. With these collars is worn either a knot of soft colored silk or a small bow of lace corresponding with the lace of the collar.

Some women draw a sheer silk scarf or tie around the neck so that the delicate collar shows through the lace, and tie this scarf in a little knot at the front; but while many sorts of silk scarves and bows are shown in the shops and adopted for practical reasons there is a decided preference for the bow of lingerie or lace.

Some new models of embroidered linen set with tiny medallions of Irish lace fasten in the back instead of the front, but a little rabat matching the collar and made in one with it finishes the front.

Parisians wear many of these high linen collars made with soft turned down parts and fastening in the back, and do not consider it necessary to cover the buttons at the back, but leave the jeweled buttons in evidence or use jeweled pins in place of buttons. Some sort of lingerie or lace bow is set at the bottom of the collar in front; or possibly one of the narrow embroidered lingerie ties is drawn around the collar and knotted in front.

American women, however, have shown a preference for collars opening in front, and when a collar fastening in the back is worn it is almost invariably encircled by a tie of some sort.

Recently some of the houses noted for their specialties in imported neckwear have been showing a good many straight high collars, without turn-downs, of embroidered linen or of tulle or of lingerie, fastening in the back, finished with a very narrow frill of valenciennes at the top and at the bottom, with an extremely narrow tie of tulle passing around the throat and tied in a tiny square bow in front.

These are trim little affairs, more becoming to some women than the thicker linen turn-downs with more aggressive bows, and one fifth avenue house shows some exceedingly dainty collars of this same type but made of tulle mousseline de soie and finished at top with a narrow lace frill whose edge is colored to match the little silk tie. In white and pink this is a most delectable little design, though not of course for wear with lingerie blouses.

Going back for a moment to the French collars made of stiff linen with soft, rather narrow turn-downs and fastening in the back, some attractive collars of this class are made after the fashion indicated in one of the sketches, having little embroidered scallops in color along the edges of the turnover and fastening with minute crocheted buttons of the same color. The turnover falls in two points in the front, and there are cuffs to match the collar, each buttoning with three little colored buttons, and mounted to be worn altogether outside the sleeve.

Collars in colored linen, embroidered in white and perhaps lined with lace, are worn with white lace or lingerie bows to match, and white collars with just a touch of color in their hand embroidery have bows or rashes of white with repetition of the color in the embroidery; but the all white collar and tie is the uniform wear and the amount of originality achieved within these prescribed limitations is truly surprising.

There is literally no end to the novelty in shapes and details among the lingerie and lace bows, frills, ties, etc., and at the moment at least it is hopeless for the exquisite fineness of needlework in the best of the designs is the notable feature in such neckwear and it must be seen to be appreciated.

The designers are, however, showing more consideration for the exigencies of laundering and cleaning than they did at first, and many of the smart little bows of embroidered lingerie are now so made that they may be taken apart for laundering without any considerable difficulty, the separate parts, if the bow is not actually tied, as it seldom is, being completely finished so that there will be no fraying.

The soft plaited jabots or rashes of course require skillful laundering, but many of the prettiest things are quite flat, merely one embroidered tab falling over a plainer and slightly longer one, and these offer no difficult problem to the laundress, though like all dainty embroidered things they need to be washed and ironed with care.

All of this extensive and delicate lingerie neckwear will prove much more durable if one will launder it herself instead of turning it over to an ordinary careless laundress, and the thrifty woman who wants to undertake this work but either boards or dislikes going to her kitchen for an iron will welcome with joy the delightful little working sets which now come packed with amazing compactness into little leather or wicker cases.

There are electric irons which may be adjusted to electric light fixtures, and electric irons with their own batteries, but more generally practical than the one and less bulky and complicated than the other are the sets with disjunctive iron and spirit lamp fitting each other, and all packed into a small case in company with a flask of alcohol. Add to this one of the little folding ironing boards covered with cotton flannel and fitted into a pretty silk or cretonne case and one has an outfit which should make amateur laundry work a joy.

Trills and jabots extending the full length

of the blouse front are offered in a host of pleasing designs, two ideas represented among the sketches being particularly liked. One has a series of plaited lingerie tabs falling over each other, plain alternating with embroidered. The other arrangement is somewhat similar but has no embroidery, a pointed lace edged tab alternating with a square cornered hemstitched tab.

Soft bows of silk with fringed ends are a recent successful addition to the ranks of the silk ties.

\$350,000,000 FOR CANDY.

This Is About the Amount Spent Annually in the United States for Sweets.

"When we came to balance up our household accounts for 1907," said a man who likes to keep track of his expenses, "we found that we had spent for candy in the course of the year about \$30.

"There are five persons in our family, and so the candy expense to us in 1907 was about \$12 a head, which I guess is about what we usually spend for sweets annually. Now looked at by itself \$12 doesn't seem like a great amount of money, only 23 cents a week for candy for each of us; but this

year when I figured up our candy bill I found myself wondering what that would come to if everybody in the country spent as much.

"Putting the population of the country, for the sake of easy figuring, at 80,000,000, at \$12 a head we should spend annually for candy \$960,000,000. Of course I know we didn't spend that much, but that way of getting at it gave me for the first time some idea of the enormous aggregate of the amount we do spend, an amount that even on the most moderate estimates turned out to be far greater than I had ever dreamed.

"There are plenty of people in the country that spend in a year more than my family does for candy, but no doubt many more that spend less; so I just quartered the \$12 a head and called it \$3, which, not counting Sundays, would allow, roughly speaking, for an expenditure for candy by every man, woman, and child in the country of one cent a day, this seeming to be entirely reasonable; and figuring on that basis I got as the amount of money spent in the United States annually for candy \$240,000,000, or to put it in round numbers, \$250,000,000, a figure that, great as it might seem, is probably approximately correct, and that is indeed largely borne out by the statistics of candy production.

"By a census taken in 1905 for the year 1904 the value of the country's manufactured products of confectionery for that year was shown to be \$87,067,253, those figures, however, being for the products of manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system only, the product of all the many smaller establishments, which was included in the census for 1901, being in 1904 omitted.

"In printing the Census Bureau's figures of the candy production of 1904 the 'Confectioners' Journal' estimated the production of the small shops for that year at \$29,525,633, making the actual value of the confectionery production of the United States for the year \$116,592,886.

"That, it will be borne in mind, was in 1904. The factory candy production for 1904 showed an increase of more than 43 per cent over that of 1900, the year showing in the 1900 census. The gross production of factories and smaller establishments has probably increased at a greater ratio since 1904, but figuring it at the same ratio and so counting the increase for the last year of the period three years from 1904 at three-fifths of the factory increase from 1900 to 1904 inclusive, we should have an increase in the three year period of some-where about 25 per cent, which would make the country's candy production for 1907 about \$145,709,107. It is more likely that rather than under it was over that figure.

"This of course is only the value of the finished product as it stands in factory or shop. To get at the amount finally paid for the candy by the consumer must be added the various costs of marketing and the profit to the seller, and when the original cost of production we come to add this amount we find that the people of this country are now paying for candy annually about \$250,000,000.

POST CARDS BY THE KAISER.
Plan of European Royalties for Raising Money for Charity.

The Queen Dowager Carola of Saxony, who died a couple of weeks ago, and the Princess Matilde, who is 44 and unmarried, originated a few months ago a new way of raising money for charity which is being generally copied in Germany. They designed six colored postal cards of scenes in Saxony and had them lithographed and placed on sale in Dresden with their signatures as the designers. The proceeds were devoted to the care of convalescents.

Various Princesses have since adopted the plan, and a Dresden newspaper now announces that the Kaiser himself is designing a set of cards which will not only bring in good returns for charity but also demonstrate to the world his ability with pencil and brush. It is rumored that the Kaiser will be allegorically dealing with the destiny of the Hohenzollerns and the relations between the people of Germany and the imperial house.

Unfortunate Name for a Doctor.
From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Down in the little town of Franklin, in the southern part of this State," remarked a guest at a local hotel yesterday, "I saw on a sign in front of his office the name of a doctor who must have had an unusual share of human courage to take up the medical profession without changing his name.

"Just listen to the mortuary cognomen of the doctor—Dr. H. J. Death—that's the name that appeared on a plate at the front of his house. I suppose a man can't help his name, but it must take a whole lot of courage to start out to be a physician handicapped by such a name.

TO KEEP GOOD LOOKS, SLEEP.
GET UP LATE AND TAKE BEAUTY NAPS DURING THE DAY.

If You Can't Sleep There Is a German Cure for Insomnia Which Includes Coarse Bread and Hard Work—You Might Perhaps Try Gazing at a Crystal Ball.

A wise woman who knows all the secrets of the professional beauty has turned her attention away from the complexion and the color of the hair and is making a study of sleep.

"Sleep is the most important aid to beauty in the world," she says, "and I regard the beauty nap as an absolute essential to a woman's good looks.

"Lack of sleep will make a woman old and yellow, while plenty of sleep will make her young and gay. Most women think it is enough to sleep at night, but the beauty sleep taken during the day is immensely important.

"The woman who sleeps sufficiently will have hair that keeps its natural color; her eyes will sparkle and her skin will be

TO KEEP GOOD LOOKS, SLEEP

GET UP LATE AND TAKE BEAUTY NAPS DURING THE DAY.

If You Can't Sleep There Is a German Cure for Insomnia Which Includes Coarse Bread and Hard Work—You Might Perhaps Try Gazing at a Crystal Ball.

A wise woman who knows all the secrets of the professional beauty has turned her attention away from the complexion and the color of the hair and is making a study of sleep.

"Sleep is the most important aid to beauty in the world," she says, "and I regard the beauty nap as an absolute essential to a woman's good looks.

"Lack of sleep will make a woman old and yellow, while plenty of sleep will make her young and gay. Most women think it is enough to sleep at night, but the beauty sleep taken during the day is immensely important.

"The woman who sleeps sufficiently will have hair that keeps its natural color; her eyes will sparkle and her skin will be

odor comes out best when they are cool and slightly moist.

"Green is the soothing color for the beauty nap. I advise my patients to have a green room.

"It does one's looks no good to sleep cold. The pretty woman who lies down with cold feet and who drops into troubled sleep still shivering will not benefit by her sleep.

"She must have a pair of warm slippers, lined with down, and her coverlet must be warm.

"The odor of pinks sends many a woman to sleep; and when a patient cannot afford to buy from pinks daily for a head rest I advise her to make a spice pillow, which answers the purpose quite as well. It is almost a soporific; it lulls one to sleep instantly.

"The important thing about restoring one's beauty by sleep is that the body shall rest thoroughly. The woman who sleeps with her hair in papers is not resting; her scalp will be tired. The woman who does her hair up tightly before going to bed, who braids it closely or in any way tires the scalp will wake up with wrinkles in her face.

"The mind is a very important factor of the beauty nap. Don't worry if you want to sleep sweetly.

"Don't go to sleep thinking ugly thoughts. Only the sweetest and most agreeable fancies should engage the mind in the five minutes before one drifts away to dream-

land. The woman who cries herself to sleep will wake up with gray hairs and deep lines in her brow.

"In the great retreats where women go to become young they make the patient exercise before going to bed. Bodily exercise of the most vigorous nature is part of the programme.

"An American woman who went to a German cure expecting to be petted and pampered as when at home received a rude shock. Insomnia had been her complaint from girlhood. Hearing of the cure she went to Germany to take it.

"For breakfast this pampered child of luxury had a cup of coffee, some cold ham and brown bread.

"I cannot eat a mouthful," she complained.

"So much the better," said the directress. "The coffee was only a substitute, mostly burnt wheat; and as for the breakfast, you are better off without eating."

"Only one meal a day was eatable and the illness found that she could live nicely with one very square meal a day. When she grew hungry she ate the coarse brown bread.

"Her exercise was quite unconventional. On raw days she was set to washing the inner side of the windows, and on warm days she was told to sweep the garden walks.

"I nearly killed me," said she in recounting the tale to an indignant audience afterward.

"But did you recover from your insomnia?" asked some one.

"Recover?" said the woman with a laugh. "I never thought of it once after I got there. I was so mad and so tired, so utterly worn out by night that I slept perfectly. I even took day naps during the half hour before dinner and luncheon, and I napped a little while in the middle of the afternoon if I had time—when I wasn't sweeping or washing."

"The woman who doesn't propose to sweep or wash can try the German cure for sleeplessness. A great crystal ball is hung from the ceiling just where the eyes can fall upon it. The rule is that you must concentrate your thoughts upon the globe and its dancing images. In a surprisingly short time you are asleep. You will stay asleep a very long time if there is a hypnotist about the swinging globe."

Rheumatism and Meat Eating.
A great many medical authorities take the ground that rheumatism is peculiarly the disease of the flesh eater, and the theory is strengthened by the fact that the further you go South the less rheumatism you find, until when you get into the tropics, where a vegetable food is the rule and people eat very little flesh of any description, there is hardly any rheumatism.

TWIN SISTERS AGED 77.
Lifelong Resemblance Between Them, Even in Accidents.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Antoinette Gillette of Boston will celebrate the seventy-seventh anniversary of her birth at the home of her sister, Mrs. Angeline Phillips, of this city, January 14 next. There would perhaps be nothing so very remarkable about it, though, but for the fact that the occasion will be likewise the seventy-seventh anniversary of Mrs. Phillips's birth, the two being twins.

They were born in Boston, daughters of Gerry Terrell, who died at the age of 80, leaving thirteen children, ten of whom are still living. His father lived to be 104. His widow, mother of his thirteen children, died at 96.

The twin sisters as children, if dressed alike, could not be distinguished one from the other even by their parents. Age has not changed this close resemblance in any feature.

A strange sympathy that marked these twins as children and young women, when they lived together at home, has also continued with their years. If one fell ill the other invariably became a victim to the same ailment, whatever it might be, and although for forty years they have lived widely apart, and although the general

health of each one is robust, not once in all that time has one been visited by some common ill of life without news coming in due time that the other was suffering with the same; and illness and convalescence in both dated from almost the same hour.

Mrs. Gillette thinks, however, that this psychological peculiarity carried itself a little too far one time. This was when her sister, Mrs. Phillips, fell and broke her leg, a few years ago, and only a little while after she herself fell and broke hers.

Mrs. Harriet Todd, a sister of these twins, lives at Alden, Ill., and will attend their coming birthday anniversary, and they have promised to go to Alden next June when Mrs. Todd and her husband will celebrate their golden wedding. All of the other seven brothers and sisters are expected to be present at the anniversary of the twin sisters' birth, together with most of their children and their children's children.

La Grecque Jersey Top Skirt
All wool. Shaped to fit the figure without stretching. Guaranteed not to ride up or sag. Takes the place of both woolen and silk underskirts. Price, \$8.75 and up.

Van Orden Corset Co.
new address
43-45 W. 34th Street, N. Y.
Second Floor.

COST OF MINE TIMBERS.

They Add Eight Cents to the Cost of Each Ton of Anthracite.

The cost of every ton of anthracite is increased eight cents by the expense of the mine timbers. To supply these timbers, says the 'Vegetarian Magazine,' requires the use of approximately 150,000 acres of forest.

Timber is used for cross ties for tram-roads in the main haulage ways, as wooden rollers and as props. A set of gangway timber consists of two logs, commonly

9 or 10 feet long and about 12 inches in diameter, and a collar, 8 or 1 foot long. These sets are placed on an average at intervals of five feet; one gangway frequently contains 1,000 sets, and ten gangways to a colliery is not an unusual number.

The average life of the timber is hardly above two years. Forty-five per cent of the timbers are destroyed by decay, while breakage, wear and insects destroy the remainder. By peeling the timbers and properly seasoning them and especially by giving them a treatment in oils or chemical salts, their length of service is materially increased.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY.
Annual January Sales
CONTINUED DURING THE MONTH

Unusual Price Concessions

French and American Lingerie

Superior Materials and Workmanship; plain, lace and embroidery trimmed and hand embroidered; introducing the 1908 models.

NIGHT GOWNS, 1.00 to 15.00 3.00 to 35.00
CHEMISES, 1.00 to 8.50 1.50 to 25.00
SKIRTS, .50 to 20.00 2.50 to 35.00
CORSET COVERS, .50 to 7.50 2.50 to 25.00
DRAWERS, .50 to 7.50 2.50 to 45.00
COMBINATIONS, 3.00 to 15.00 6.50 to 35.00

EXTRA SIZE GARMENTS. Particular attention is directed to our large assortment in a variety of styles in both French and American makes.

Housekeeping Linens

One-quarter to one-third under Regular Prices.

DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS, each, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50
NAPKINS TO MATCH, doz., 3.50, 4.25
BREAKFAST NAPKINS, value \$5.50, " 3.75
DINNER NAPKINS, " \$3.50, " 6.25
HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS, pair, 6.50, 8.50
For Single Beds, " Double, " 8.50, 11.00
HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES, pair, 1.50, 1.65, 2.00
EMBROIDERED PILLOW CASES, " 2.25
HEMMEDED HUCK TOWELS, doz., 2.25, 3.50, 4.50, 5.00
HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, doz., 3.50, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 6.50
HUCK TOWELS, Scalloped Ends, doz., 3.90
FANCY DIAPER TOWELS, " 3.75
BATH TOWELS, MATS and SHEETS, GLASS, KITCHEN and PANTRY TOWELS and TOWELLING.
EMBROIDERED LINEN BED SPREADS and SHAMS.

Decorative Linens

One-half Regular Prices in many instances.

TEA CLOTHS, TRAY and CARVING CLOTHS, SCARFS, CENTRE PIECES, DOILIES, &c. Examples of finest Needlework and trimmed with Serviceable and Rare Laces.

Novelty Wash Fabrics

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1908.

Many exquisite Creations of unusual merit confined exclusively to Arnold, Constable & Co.

PLAIN and FANCY WHITE GOODS.
WHITE and COLORED LINEN SUITINGS.

Embroideries for 1908

Most attractive collection in complete sets, also Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, Allovers, Bands, Gaiques and Motifs, the latest designs, including Baby Irish, Filet, Shadow, South and St. Gall Lace effects; also MADEIRA and FRENCH HAND EMBROIDERIES on Handkerchief Linens and Cambrics.

SPECIAL.
5,000 YARDS FINE EMBROIDERIES, Insertings, Beadings, Edges and Gaiques, in Hainsook Swiss and Cambric. Per strip of 4 1/4 yards. Regularly 55c. to \$3.00, 25c to 1.50

SPECIAL SALE OF Lyons Novelty Silks

Fancy Crepes, Gaiques, Brocades and a variety of other weaves, from our regular stock. Formerly \$2.50 to \$15.00 a yard, 1.25 to 10.00

Crepe de Paris

SILK and WOOL, 42 and 44 inches wide, fashionable shades of Tan, Brown, Gray, Navy, Reseda, Leather, Sky, Pink, Red; also BLACK CREPE BARREGE (silk and wool). Regularly \$1.25 yard, 60c

Valenciennes Lace

Special offer of 3,000 yards in matched Sets of Gaiques, Motifs, Edges and Insertings.

FRENCH and GERMAN MAKES, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches wide. Regularly 5c. to 60c. yard, 3c to 35c
PLAT VALENCIENNES, 1 inch to 8 inches wide. Regularly 10c. to 75c. yard, 7c to 45c

Corsets

WHITE COUTIL, Front and Side Supporters, extra long hips and back. Value \$2.00, 1.25
WHITE BATISTE and COUTIL, Long Slender Waist, straight high back, front and side Garter Attachment. Value \$2.75, 1.65
FINE COUTIL and BATISTE, latest model; Real Whalebone—Long Hips and Long Back, supporters attached. Value \$4.50, 2.95

Costumes

FOR EVENING WEAR, DANCING, &c., also for Day and Afternoon use, consisting of Viles, Nets, Mousseline and Tulle Skirts; very latest models, direct from workrooms. Value \$4.50 to \$15.00, 28.50

Broadway & 19th Street